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## To evaluate the efficacy of *Nasya Karma* in *Manyastambha*

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### ABSTRACT

In modern era, the people adopt mechanical type of lifestyle who don't follow the proper regimen will suffer from disorders like *Manyastambha*. A major part of global population experiences *Manyastambha* atleast once in their lifetime. *Manyastambha* is one of the important vataja urdhvajatrugata roga the cardinal sign of *Manyastambha* is stiffness of neck with or without pain. Present work was undertaken to evaluate the efficacy of *Nasya Karma* on *Manyastambha* i.e. *Bruhmana* and *Shodhana* therapy of masha taila is used in the *Nasya Karma*. In present study 30 patients are undertaken for clinical trial from Shri Mallikarjuna Swamiji Post Graduate and Research Center Bijapur. The result of *Nasya Karma* was having a prolonged significant results during, after and post followup of the treatment.

**Key words:** *Nasya Karma*, *Masha Taila*, *Manyastambha*, *Wry Neck*, *Torticollis*.

### INTRODUCTION

Since ancient times, India is a well known world wide for its culture and its own system of medicine and that was Ayurvedic system of medicine, during this fast developing technological era the people cannot concentrate on their proper regime, facing so many disorders like *Manyastambha*, but our system of medicine maintain the health with its principles. According to Charak *Nasya Karma* is the best *Chikitsa* for the Urdhwajatrugata roga (Diseases of Supraclavicular region) in charka sidhisthana. *Shirah* is most important organ of the entire body. It has got most valuable place in trimarmas, head is controlling authority of the entire body because of its vital

power. According to Acharya Charaka, "In living beings the head is the substratum of all vital and all the sense faculties". So it occupies the first place amongst the vital organs of the body. Without *Nasyakarma* it is not possible to eliminate the vitiated doshas and cures the diseases which are situated in the nasa, sira, manya.

Here masha taila (swalpam) for *Nasya*, was undertaken for the management of *Manyastambha* as it does *Bruhmana*, *Lekhana*, remove the *Kaphavarana* and mitigates vata with help of its rasa, guna, veerya, veepaka and doshagnata. *Manyastambha* may be correlated to wry neck or torticollis.

Ayurvedic measures seem to be more satisfactory because, the approach is helpful to improve diseased condition, if follow the Ayurvedic principles. Then only we will be free from the disorders.

### OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To evaluate the efficacy of *Nasyakarma* on *Manyastambha*.
2. To evaluate the efficacy of *Masha Taila* (swalpam) *Nasya* on *Manyastambha*.

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## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Materials

**Literary data:** The-literary source of data for present study was obtained from classical texts of Ayurveda, modern texts and published articles in reputed journals .

### Drugs:

Masha taila contains: *Masha Churna, Saindhava Lavana, Tila Taila*

This taila was taken for *Abhyanga* and *Nasya*

**Instruments:** *Nasya Asana* (chair cot), Dropper, Stethoscope, Goniometer, BP apparatus.

**Patients:** Total 30 patients diagnosed as Manyasthamba were taken for clinical study

### Collection of materials

**Drugs:** Masha taila (swalpam)

Masha taila was purchased from B.V.V.S Bagalkot Ayurvedic College Pharmacy.

### Methodology of instruments for analysis

**Goniometer:** Gonio means angle and meter means to measure. This consists of two arms 'one which can be fixed, while the other is freely movable mounted on a 1800 scale, which indicates the restriction of the movement, at the concerned joint when compared to normal one.

**Study design:** The size of sample was 30 excluding dropouts.

**Nasya Vidhi:** It includes *Purva Karma, Pradhana Karma* and *Paschath Karma*.

### I. Purva Karma:

- *Sambhara Sangraha*
- *Atura Pareeksha*
- *Atura Siddhata*

### 1. Atur pareeksha

**Selection of the patient:** The patients were selected according to the Inclusive and Exclusive Criteria.

Patient examined according to *Dashavidha Pareeksha*

### 2. Sambhara sangraha

**Nasya asana:** a) A chair for sitting

b) A cot for lying

**Nasya aushadhi:** Mash taila

**Nasya yantra:** Dropper

### Source of data

**Clinical data:** The diagnosed patient as Manyasthamba with respect in the age group from 16 to 65 years were selected randomly from OPD and IPD and special camp conducted by Dr. BNMET'S Shri Mallikarjunas Swamiji Post Graduate and Research Centre, Bijapur. Irrespective of their sex, cast, occupation and socio economical status etc.

### Selection Criteria

1. Patient diagnosed as *Manyasthambha* according to classical signs and symptoms
2. Patients were selected with in the age group of 16 - 65 yrs and irrespective of sex,
3. Religion occupation and social economical status.
4. Patient fulfilling the inclusive criteria
5. Patient selected were voluntarily accepted the interventions explained in details

### Diagnostic Criteria:

Based on classical signs and symptoms as per the case proforma attached Annexure I.

### Inclusive Criteria:

- Classically mentioned signs and symptoms of *Manyasthambha*.
- Patients of either sex.
- Patients in between the age group of 16 to 65 yrs.

### Exclusive Criteria:

- Patients below 16 and above 65 yrs of the age.
- Pregnant women and lactating mother.
- Any other systemic disorders.

- Any other degenerative diseases associated.

#### Sampling Method:

Randomly selected patients from OPD, IPD and camp conducted by Dr B.N.M E.Ts Sri Malikarjun Swamiji Post Graduate and Research center Bijapur. 30 patients were allotted in single group.

#### Interventions

- Study group : 30 Patients were taken for clinical study.
- Sthanika abhynga : Masha taila (Swalpam)
- Sthanika sweda : Tapa sweda
- Nasya Karma : Masha taila 2 drops in each nostril
- Nasya Kala : Pratapa kala at 7: 30 A.M.
- Total duration : 7 days
- Parihara Kala : 7 days
- Follow up on : 14<sup>th</sup> days

#### Subjective parameters

- Manyastambha
- Manyashoola

#### Objective parameters

- Flexion
- Extension
- Left Lateral
- Right lateral

#### RESULTS

Manyashoola	Mean	SD	t	p	Remarks
BT	3.0333	0.6687	3.1063	0.0029	S
AT	2.4000	0.8944			
B.T	3.0333	0.6687	10.4689	5.58820x10 <sup>-15</sup>	HS
PFU	1.4333	0.5040			

Manyasthamba	Mean	SD	t	p	Remarks
BT	2.5667	0.568	5.9210	0.0000002	HS
AT	2.4000	0.894			
B.T	2.5667	0.568	12.4537	4.9605x10 <sup>-18</sup>	HS
PFU	1.1000	0.305			

Flexion	Mean	SD	t	p	Remarks
BT	2.7000	0.6513	2.9484	0.0046	HS
AT	2.1667	0.7466			
B.T	2.7000	0.6513	3.6902	0.0005	HS
PFU	2.1000	0.6074			

Extension	Mean	S.D	t	p	Remarks
BT	2.5667	0.6261	2.5649	0.0129	HS
AT	2.1333	0.6814			
B.T	2.5667	0.6261	3.1890	0.0023	HS
PFU	2.0333	0.6687			

Right Lateral	Mean	SD	t	p	Remarks
BT	2.6333	0.5561	2.6165	0.0113	HS
AT	2.2333	0.6261			
B.T	2.6333	0.5561	3.1468	0.0026	HS
PFU	2.1667	0.5921			

Left Lateral	Mean	SD	t	p	Remarks
BT	2.5333	6.5713	3.5289	0.0008	HS
AT	1.9667	0.6687			

B.T	2.5333	0.5713	10.3849	7.5156*10 <sup>-15</sup>	HS
PFU	1.1667	0.3790			

## DISCUSSION

**Bruhana Nasya:** According to Sushruta, the benefit of using *Brumhana Nasya* may be perceived in variety of ways due to sapta dhatukshaya, the vitiation of vata dosha is occurred. The dhatu kshaya is controlled by using *Nasya*, this *Nasya* acts as nourishment to the dhatus present in the head and neck regions due to this *Nasya* vata dosha is reduced and maintained samyavastha of vata. It is especially useful in vataja shiroroga and manyasthabha.

### Probable mode of action of Masha taila

“*Nasa Hi Shirsao Dwaram*”, Acharya Sushruta has explained there is communication between the Nasal cavity and cranial cavity. The Cranial and Nasal cavity are significant cavities in the head and neck region. It is mainly based on procedure and therapeutic effect.

### Nasal and Cranial cavity

The medicine will enter from the nasal cavity to the cranial cavity and reaches the centers, through the foramina in the cribriform plate. Which transmits the nerves and blood vessels, will make communication between the nasal and cranial cavity.

## CONCLUSION

*Manyasthambha* is *Vatavyadhi*, specific *Nidanas* has been not mentioned, common *nidanas* for vata vyadhi can be taken. Occupational, postural hazards and those who are using hard pillow are prone to *manyasthambha*. The symptomatology of *Manyasthambha* and the wry neck are strikingly similar. Due to *nidana sevana*, vata and kapha dosha vitiates, involving rasa, mamsa and vatavaha srotas resulting in sanga and manifest *manyasthambha*. The

study shows that *sthambha* is *pratyatma lakshana* with shoola or without shoola. *Mashya Taila Nasya Karma* is having a prolonged action as it is having highly significant during, after and post follow up of treatment.

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